

## WITH GREAT CEREMONY

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION TO BE DEDICATED ON THURSDAY.

President Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland and Many Other Distinguished Persons to Be Present.

## OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME

THREE DAYS OF FESTIVITIES AND IMPOSING MILITARY DISPLAY.

Centennial Anniversary of the Purchase of an Empire—The Palace for Mines and Metallurgy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A salute of 100 guns will announce to the world, at noon, April 26, the close of the first century of an inland empire that Napoleon sold for a song.

Seldom in the official life of a great democratic nation will the pomp and pageantry of monarchy have been so overshadowed as at the dedication of the international exposition to commemorate that event. One of the most impressive military spectacles of peaceful times will sweep through the metropolis of the Louisiana domain—a glittering display of American arms and the man, at the zenith of the Republic's power. Kings, emperors and potentates send their ambassadors to swell the homage of this people to the genius that, by bloodless conquest, gave to the country a territory one-third the size of all Europe.

For the first time in the history of the government the entire diplomatic corps leaves the capital on a special train to travel into the heart of the Nation. The presence of the President of the United States, his Cabinet, Congress and the Supreme Court, at the head of the armed column, is intended to symbolize a government by the people and its achievements.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to mobilize in the vast buildings of the exposition 4,000 battle-scarred regulars. The powerful monitor Arkansas is ascending the historic river, once claimed by De Soto in the name of his Spanish sovereign. Governors of States are picking their crack militia regiments for a brave show. Ten thousand stalwart types of the Mr. Volunteer of the future are burning their weapons for this day of dignities.

Through all these preparations runs the quickened spirit of newer "argosies of commerce," the dawn of yet undreamed wonders of science and coming triumphs of civilization. The universal exposition is the mouthpiece of this vague unrest; its christening, with glory of military panoply, stately ceremony and reign of fire by night, is the opening page of the fairy book. That the national government might be interpreted as stamping its approval on an enterprise that has cost it more than \$4,000,000, Major General Henry C. Corbin will marshal the parade from its starting point in St. Louis to the palaces of the Ivory City.

Estimates by the passenger departments of twenty-nine railways converging at St. Louis indicate the attendance at the dedication of 250,000 to 300,000 visitors, mainly from points in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Arrangements for transporting the 500,000 persons who are expected to view the parade and the dedication review on the exposition grounds present a schedule of fifteen seconds between the delivery of visitors at the gates of the exposition. This work has been undertaken by the street-railway systems. Loops constructed especially for the dedication have been laid at the entrances, of which there are eight, disposed at various points on every side of the world's fair site, in order to avoid congestion.

## THREE GREAT DAYS.

Three days will be crowded with incident. National day falls on April 30. The President dedicates the world's fair. International day follows on May 1. Addresses by the French and Spanish ambassadors and a reception to the diplomatic corps are the features. State day, May 2, concludes the celebration. Governor Benjamin B. Odell, of New York, and Governor A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, make addresses; a great civic procession goes over the route of the military parade and the cornerstones of the State buildings are laid. Dedication night and the evening of May 1 the Pains will monopolize the heavens. Their display of pyrotechnics, under their contract with the exposition, calls for the explosion of \$5,000 in burning powder. Leo Stevens, the Stanleys of London, the Baldwin Brothers will manipulate seven mammoth gas balloons at a great altitude, where the most startling fireworks exhibition is to be given.

The monitor Arkansas, herald of the coming dedication, will anchor on the river front of St. Louis, lying there until after the last day of dedication. The largest war vessel that ever ascended to the world's fair city will be visited by thousands of persons who have not seen one of the fighting navy. The bluejackets and marines aboard will take part in the military pageant.

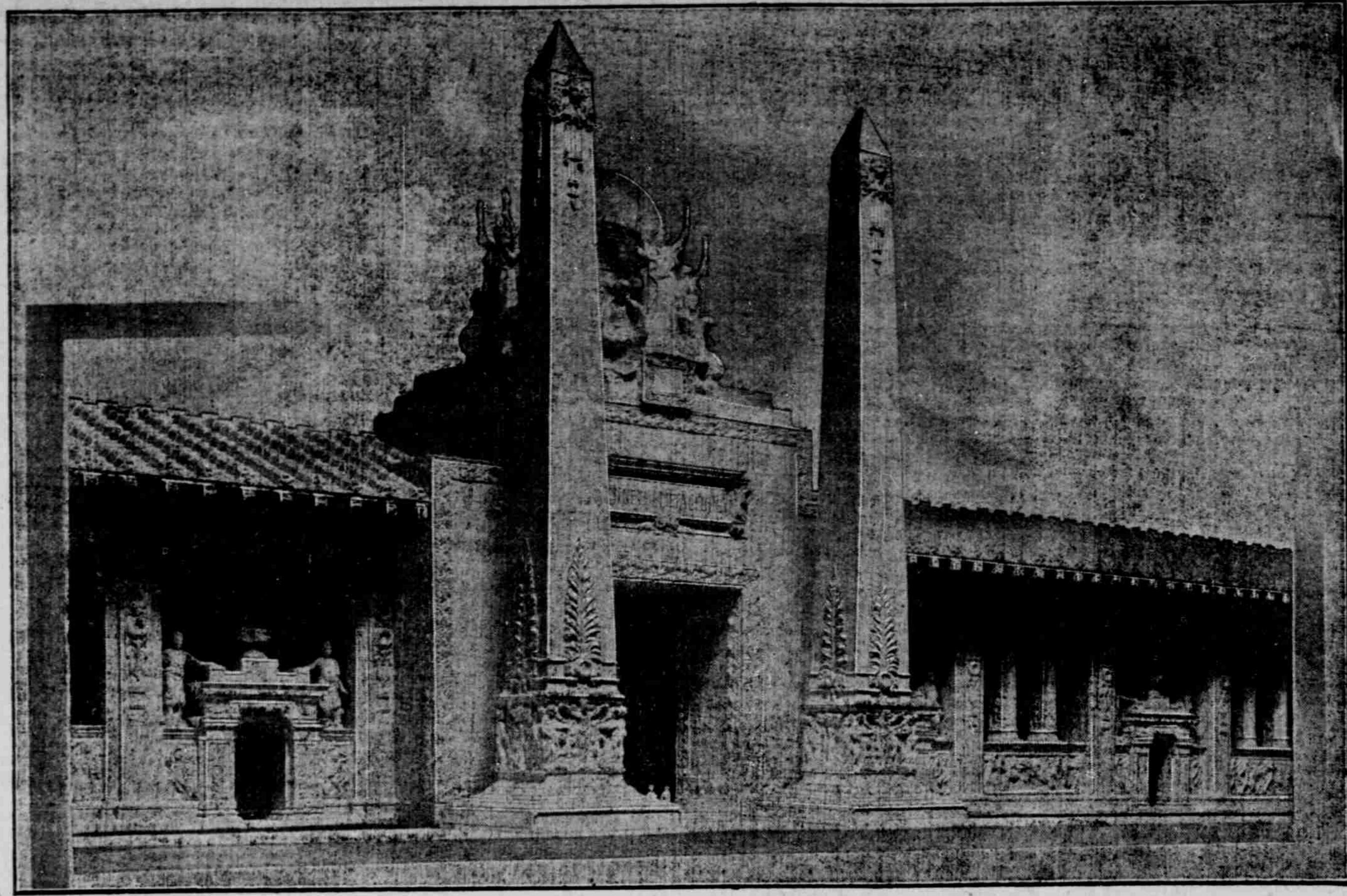
Several days before the dedication United States troops and state militia will begin arriving from various posts and cities to take up their quarters in the exposition buildings. Provisions for 250,000 have been made. The exposition pays the transportation and the rations, which will be served hot.

President Roosevelt arrives the night preceding dedication. He has promised to speak at the choral entertainment for raising funds to build a monument to General Franz Sigel. The President will be entertained while in the city by President Francis, of the exposition. At 10 o'clock the morning of dedication day the freedom of the city will be tendered to President Roosevelt by Mayor Rolla Wells. The military parade will be assembled under the direction of Grand Marshal Corbin at the junction of Grand and Lindell boulevards and begin to march at 10:30, preceded by the President of the United States and the distinguished guests in carriages.

The route is two miles through the finest residence sections and Forest Park to the Triumphal Causeway, leading from the entrance of the exposition grounds to the Liberal Arts building. A broad asphaltum way will carry the column, between the finished fronts of five exposition buildings, decorated with the flags of all nations. The President will review the parade from the grand stand in the Court of Monuments, the principal vista of the fair.

Luncheon, served by the exposition directorate at the Administration building, will regale the President and guests until 1:30 p. m., when a grand band concert by thirty bands announces the prelude to the dedication ceremonies. The doors of the Liberal Arts building will admit 3,000 persons, to be seated under the direction of the guards and ushers. A grandstand at the north side will seat 5,000 guests. Accommodations for 60 newspaper correspondents are

## PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY



(Photographed from architect's model in miniature.) This building, in which will be placed the exhibits of mineral resources from all nations of the world, together with mining machinery and equipment and metallurgical processes and equipment, is 335 feet wide by 150 feet in length, with an exhibit area of nine acres. Its height to the cornice line is sixty feet, and the obelisks at the main entrance are to be about 150 feet. The building will cost approximately \$400,000. There are no galleries, and the entire exhibit area is on the ground floor. Joseph A. Holmes is chief of this important department.

provided immediately beneath and in front of the President's rostrum. On the west side, 350 feet from the President, a chorus of 3,000 voices, selected from the leading singing societies of St. Louis, and an augmented band of 300 pieces, will render the masters.

## THE CEREMONIES.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the vast assembly will be called to order by David R. Francis, president of the exposition. Cardinal Gibbons, in the scarlet vestments of a prince of the Roman Church, will lend a touch of color to the brilliant scene when he advances to the front of the President's rostrum to deliver the invocation.

Thomas H. Carter, president of the world's fair national commission, will be announced as the president of the day. A choral and band rendition of "The Heavens Proclaiming" will precede the presentation of the buildings by President Francis to the President of the United States. President Roosevelt will then make the dedication address. Immediately at the close of the President's words the grand chorus will thunder, "Unfold, Ye Portals." Former President Grover Cleveland, the orator of the occasion, will deliver a panegyric. Bishop E. R. Hendricks, of the Methodist Church, will pray and the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, of New York, will speak the benediction. A centennial salute of 100 guns closes the programme.

At 8 o'clock the pyrotechnic display begins in front of the grand stand, near the Administration building. The length of this production is suggested by the fifty-two numbers which it includes. About 30,000 persons can witness the spectacle from the grand stand. It is estimated that it will require about three hours, from 8 to 11 o'clock, to burn tons of powder the fireworks king has piled on the grounds. Henry Pains has promised to surpass anything he has done, and the monumental character of some of his cards seem to assure a magnificent display.

The sensation of the evening will be the ascension of seven great gas balloons controlled by experienced aeronauts. At a great altitude the operators fire a salute of aerial guns. The largest vessel drops a huge American flag in pyrotechnics, 400 feet long by 200 feet wide. An aerial salute of 21 guns greets the appearance of the stars and stripes. This is the signal for dropping from the six other balloons the pyrotechnic flags of the six greatest powers. Each flag is 150 feet by 100 feet.

Another conspicuous number will be the festival hall and the cascade gardens of the world's fair, done in fire on a set piece 600 feet long by 60 feet high, the exact vertical height of the genuine cascades. Streams of opalescent fire will fall over the cascades. Other numbers include everything that is known to the science of pyrotechnics.

Aside from the mere pageantry of the military parade of the first day, the demonstration is intended to impress several hundred thousands of American citizens and their foreign guests with the fitness of both the regular arm of the Republic's soldiery and its National Guard. This being the end sought by the national commission, only the best types of troops will appear in the parade. United States engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry will represent all arms of the service. The battalions will parade in every kind of uniform adopted by the War Department. The new cavalry dress, the khaki of the field, the fatigues and the latest olive-drab battle cloth will be shown on different battalions.

## PICK OF THE MILITIA.

Catching the spirit of this educational mobilization, the State authorities have picked only the best drilled and equipped troops for the show. New York is sending a composite regiment of companies selected by the adjutant general of that commonwealth from the crack regiments. Ohio is preparing to send the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments. Missouri will contribute her Second Third, Fourth and Fifth Regiments. The First Missouri will do police duty on the exposition grounds, and therefore will not take part in the parade. Illinois intends to be represented by the Fourth Regiment and the Second Ship's Crew of the naval militia. Iowa will send her Thirty-fourth Regiment. Minnesota will appear with the First Infantry. Louisiana sends a guard to her Governor a battalion, and Oklahoma has prepared a similar display. What the other States will decide to do before the dedication is only indicated by a general desire to share the honors in this monster demonstration to show that the Nation is on guard.

Grand Marshal Corbin has now the authentic assignment of the United States troops. The detail includes 3,343 officers and enlisted men and 636 animals distributed in the following order:

Infantry—Third Regiment, eight companies; three from Columbus barracks and five from Fort Thomas. Sixth Regiment, twelve companies from Fort Leavenworth. Twentieth Regiment, five companies from Fort Sheridan and three from Columbus barracks. Twenty-second Regiment, eight companies from Fort Crook.

Cavalry—Fourth Regiment, four troops from Jefferson barracks. Eighth Regiment,

four troops from Jefferson barracks and two troops from Fort Riley.

Artillery—Two batteries, mountain and siege, from Fort Leavenworth, and two batteries of field artillery from Fort Riley. The artillery from Leavenworth will consist of ten guns, four caissons for the siege guns, one battery and one store wagon. The artillery from Fort Riley will have twelve pieces and twelve caissons.

Engineers—First Battalion, four companies from Fort Leavenworth. Under this assignment of United States troops there will be in the parade nine battalions, four companies each of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, two with four troops each and one with two troops, and one battalion of artillery and one battalion of engineers.

Governor Benjamin B. Odell, of New York, has consented to act as marshal of the State militia on parade. Other Governors will ride at the head of their troops. The United States naval contingent from the monitor Arkansas will be given a conspicuous place in the line.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The second day of the celebration brings into sharp notice the members of the diplomatic corps. Every government represented at Washington will have transferred its headquarters for three days from the National Capital to St. Louis. Arrangements have been completed for entertaining the corps in sumptuous style at the Planters' Hotel, where two whole floors have been reserved for them. Many of the diplomats will be accompanied by their wives. Carriages for the hotels and private boarding houses of the city. Guides will be furnished for parties that desire special accommodations. A guide book of the city, containing a comprehensive arrangement of the street car lines, the directions of the numbers of the blocks and the prices for accommodations has been issued by the exposition. Private houses and boarding houses where world's fair visitors may find accommodations will display a small white flag properly inscribed.

## THOMAS R. MACMECHEN.

## ALL GROUND FLOOR SPACE.

## No Galleries in the Buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The design of the splendid mines and metallurgy palace at the universal exposition at St. Louis in 1904, as well as its general and special proportions and arrangement, are peculiarly well adapted for an effective display of exhibits.

There are numerous openings in the facades of the great structure, admitting light and ventilation, and every foot of the nine acres of floor space is directly available. All of this space is advantageously situated, being compact, symmetrical, well lighted and well distributed according to aisles and entrances, there being not an obstruction column in the building. Most important of all, it is all ground-floor space. There is not a foot of gallery space in the mines and metallurgy building, nor in any other exhibit building of the exposition, a feature that will be welcomed and appreciated by exhibitors and public alike. This makes the building a model for the expositions that the utility of gallery space has been effectively recognized and its equivalent in proper ground floor supplied. Whereas there are to be no galleries in the exhibit buildings at St. Louis, the exhibit space available is of greater area than that provided by any other exposition. The ground covered by the buildings of this exposition approximates 250 acres, almost double that covered by the buildings in Chicago in 1893.

Thought She Owned the Waldorf. New York Letter. "Which of my sixty rooms is ready?" asked a grave young woman at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon of a doorman as she entered the Waldorf-Astoria. "I own the hotel, you know," she added, brightening. "You do not remember me. I was born here thirteen years ago. I am twenty years old."

She spoke in a calm and even tone. The hotel has been changed much. I should like to have the Thirty-fourth and street side done over. I don't like the main entrance. And the pictures are not exactly what I expected. You will show them to me now. All of them."

The manager called a cab and sent the girl to the West Thirtieth-street police station. She said that her name was Etta Knarr, and that she lived at No. 137 Lincoln street in the City. She had been taken to the Jefferson Market Court, where she was committed to the insane pavilion of Bellevue.

## Heart Sacrifice.

If I had loved him less, perhaps I do not know, one cannot know. He must have loved me more. And I could not have felt within me grow The cry of loneliness, which comes To women's hearts that love and wait In longing, hopeless hopefulness Outside the unpermeable gate. And yet, if I had loved him less, I should not know—one could not know. The nature of love's sacrifice. Those fires, through ashes, always glow To light the long, hard way that leads The following spirit up to see The infinite unselfishness Which saved mankind on Calvary. —William J. Longman, in May Smart Set.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Where is the warship Raleigh?—C. S. In the Caribbean squadron. It was at San Juan, April 8.

Ernest Martin: Your question in regard to resisting power of aluminum has been referred to a nonresident authority. Reply will be given in a later issue.

Whom should I write to in Washington for information concerning rural delivery mail carriers?—L. E. M. To superintendent of the division of free delivery, A. W. Machen.

Two men, one the uncle of the other, have the same name and live in the same town; may they use "sr." and "jr." respectively, to distinguish themselves?—D. L. T. Yes.

What was the date of the strike of coal oil in Pennsylvania not very long after the civil war?—S. A. E.

The wild rush of speculation followed the strike made by Col. E. L. Drake near Titusville, Aug. 29, 1859.

Who was candidate for Vice President with Bryan in his two campaigns?—H. M. P. In 1896, Arthur Sewall, on the Democratic ticket, and Thomas E. Watson, for the People's party. In 1900, Adlai E. Stevenson.

What was the total of business failures in the United States in the last twenty years? 2. What was their total of liabilities? 3. What was the greatest number of failures in any one year of the last decade, and what was the year?—E. W. P. As reported by a commercial agency, 221,616. 2. \$3,240,271,622. 3. 1893, with 15,342.

Of what species is the goldfish, and is there more than one variety? 2. Is the silver fish of the aquarium one of these?—G. F. It is allied to the carp. There are a great many varieties. In captivity the fish develop many monstrosities—examples with double tails, much modified fins, and so on. 2. Yes, an albino sort.

Do homing pigeons make anything like a speed of a mile in a minute? 2. From what distance will they return?—F. F. C. W. They beat that; the record speed for 100 miles is at the rate of 2,511 yards a minute, and for 300 miles is 1,948 yards for the same time. 2. The record for long distance is 1,072 miles—Little Rock, Ark., to New York city.

Will you print a life sketch of James Lane Allen?—H. M. He was born in Kentucky in 1849, graduated at Transylvania University, and afterward was college instructor in Kentucky and West Virginia. Since 1886 he has devoted himself to literature, producing chiefly stories of Kentucky life and nature.

Will you please say to what lines of business the law passed by Congress, to take effect July 1, have heard it said that it applies only to railroads. I refer to what is called the "rebate" system.—A. B. C. What you mean is, presumably, the measure known as the Elkins law. It applies to railroads only.

Which are the first ten States in population and in area?—E. C. In population, in order beginning with the largest: New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa; in area, similarly, Texas, California, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Minnesota.

Are theatrical companies from abroad allowed to bring their costumes and scenery in duty free? And if so, are such materials allowed to remain permanently, or is a period set within which they must go back?—W. F. F. Yes, if they have been used abroad. They are admitted under bond that they will be returned in six months. This period may be extended by the secretary of the treasury.

What is meant by the zodiac?—W. R. V. An imaginary belt in the heavens 16 degrees in width, comprehending the paths of the sun and the planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. These were the only planets known to the ancients, probably the Egyptians, who invented the zodiac and its system of twelve constellations, each in a space of 30 degrees.

What was the first life insurance company to be organized in the United States, and where and when was it organized? Will you give life information as to the first European company?—L. M. C. The Presbyterian Amity and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, chartered in 1769. 2. The Amicable of London, England, established in 1765, was the first to pay a specified sum at the death of the insured.

How many immigrants came to the United States during the last month and give nationality. 2. Also give prison statistics for United States and Indiana, including nationality of prisoners as far as possible.—J. S. D. These figures are not accessible. Statements as to the number arriving at one or more ports have been published, but not the total arrivals. 2. The report on crime and pauperism in the United States for 1900 has not yet been issued by the Census Bureau, but will appear during the present year.

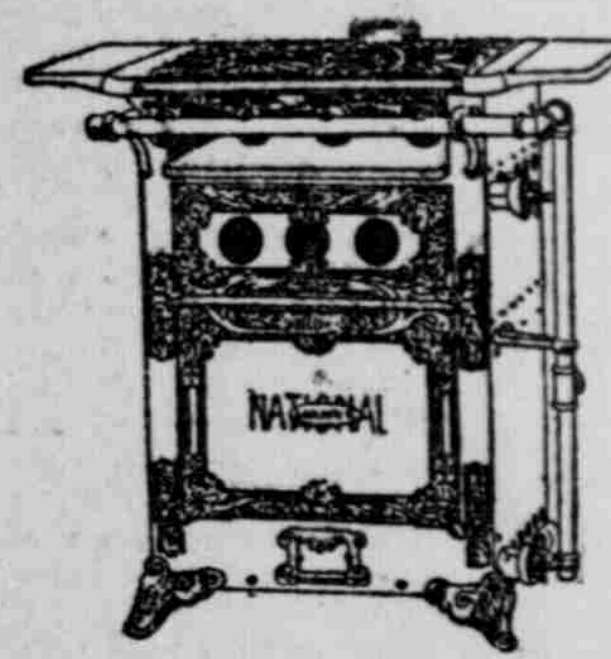
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Both Editions of this Atlas contain the 1900 Census

For the Indiana statistics write to Mr. Amos Butler, secretary of the State Board of Charities, Indianapolis.

Why were the wars between Rome and Carthage called "Punic"? 2. What does this name signify? 3. From what source is the word "populism"? 4. In poker, in case of equal hands, what suits take precedence?—R. X.

Because the Carthaginians were styled Puni by the Romans. 2. Punicus, a nephew. 3. From the Latin "populus," meaning people. 4. No suit has precedence over another; equal hands, if the highest out, divide the pot equally.

What should angora goat fleece be tied with? 2. What are the chances of angora wool becoming as cheap as sheep's wool?—D. M. G.

They are better rolled inside out without tying. Foreign substances are very hurtful to the value of angora fleece, because they will not take dyes as will mohair, and bits of the tying twine are pretty sure to remain in the fleece. 2. Not at all good, according to the national Department of Agriculture.

What is meant by a reference, in an item about fertilizers, to the nitrates made at Niagara Falls?—Underwood.

Nitric acid and other nitrates made from the nitrogen of the air, the electric spark being used as the agent to effect the needed chemical change. Charles R. Bradley and D. R. Lovejoy are the inventors of the processes, and announce that nitrate of lime, which they can make cheaply, will replace the nitrate of soda, brought in such vast quantities from Chilean deposits.

Is Edward A. Pollard, the author, dead? If so, when did he die? 2. How was he employed just before and during the civil war?—C.

He died in Lynchburg Va., Dec. 12, 1872. 2. During Buchanan's administration he was a committee clerk in the House of Representatives. At the opening of the war he was without political employment, and was studying for the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal denomination. From 1861 till after the close of the war he was editor of the Richmond Examiner.

Do the patent statistics of the world sustain the American claim to great inventiveness?—Cor.

Yes; they show that about a third of the whole number of patents were issued in this country. To the close of 1901 the figures were 709,341 for this country, to 1,287,474 for the rest of the world. The high average value of American inventions should be taken into consideration in making comparisons.

How long have fire engines been in use? 2. How long steam-driven ones?—R. A. Since before the Christian era. These early ones were very crude, of course. About the middle of the seventeenth century of this era there was an engine in Nuremberg described as throwing an inch stream eighty feet. It was worked by twenty-eight men. Later in that century the air chamber was introduced in order to secure a steady column. 3. The steam fire engine

was developed about 1829; the first practically useful one appeared in 1850.

Who is at the head of the Carnegie Institution? 2. What is its endowment? 3. What are its objects?—J. E. M. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman. 2. \$10,000,000 bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. 3. To promote research that may lead to the discovery and use of new forces for the benefit of man, and to increase the facilities for higher education and more complete knowledge.

What is the next largest city of Mexico to that of Mexico, and what is the population of each? 2. What is meant in electrical machinery by a safety fuse?—G. N. K. Guadalajara, with population of 33,394 to 32,774 for the capital city. 2. A strip of wire of a metal that will melt readily. It is of sufficient size to conduct the current ordinarily used on its circuit, but when, for any reason, an unusually powerful current passes through it, it will melt and automatically break the circuit.

Please publish the poem, "Burial of the Beautiful," by John R. Dillon.—C. Q. S. This poem is included in the volume entitled "Poets and Poetry of Indiana," compiled by B. S. Parker and E. B. Heinley, and runs thus:

"Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep? In the vale where the willow and cypress weep; Where the wind of the west breathes its softest sigh. When silver streamers are flowing low, And the pure, clear drops of its rising spray Glisten like gems in the moon's bright rays— Where the sun's warm smile may never sleep, Night's tears o'er the form we loved so well— Where the fairest, earliest violets grow; Where the sky and the earth are softly fair; Bury her there—bury her there!"

"Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep? Where the wild flowers bloom in the valley deep; Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest, Is purity over the sleeper's breast; Where is heard the voice of the sinless dove, Where the column proud in the sun may glow, To mock the heart that is resting below; Where wandering peril love to rest; Where the sky and the earth are softly fair; Bury her there—bury her there!"

The Wheel of Fortune. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I offer this as an addition to your answer of last week to the question, "How did the phrase, 'the wheel of fortune,' originate?" The "wheel of fortune" has its origin in Pindar's "A Journey from this World to the Next." Fielding, I think, was contemporary with Shakespeare. At all events, he antedated 1773 by a considerable period. —J. B.

[Fielding was born in 1707, nearly a hundred years after Shakespeare's death, and died in 1754.—Editor Journal.]

## Good Place for Them.

Springfield Republican. The new oil portrait of Secretary Shaw, by Chasman, in the United States Treasury Department, pictures him standing in a very chaste, but attitude—with both hands in his pockets. When some of his friends objected to the pose as unbecoming, Mr. Shaw retorted for a while, and then said, as if settling the question once and for all: "Well, gentlemen, my hands are in my own pockets, anyway." So, after all, the pose seems particularly appropriate to any financial officer, whether of a public or private institution.